

Andersen, Hans

LITVINOFF

Terrorist, Conspirator, Jail Bird and Smuggler, now
Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs in Moscow.

Portrait of a Diplomat with Six Aliases



LITVINOFF: (at the reception of Secretary
Eden in Moscow): "I drink to the health of
His Majesty, the King of England!"

INTRODUCTION

This pamphlet sketches in strong outlines the portrait of a diplomat whose monumental effrontery, typically Jewish, in imposing his tainted personality upon the dignitaries of the Geneva Conference may win the applause of sordid worshippers of Success, however achieved, but will cause the upholders of honor and chivalry in international intercourse to blush for the credulity and supineness of their statesmen.

No similar person has figured in diplomatic history since Fouché, the evil genius of the French Revolution, and none more wiley, persuasive and unscrupulous in bluffing representative Englishmen, Frenchmen and Americans as regards Soviet plans in order to clear the way for Bolshevism in democratic countries.

Concerned in almost all the preliminary conspiracies for the overthrow of the Czarist government, Miss Muriel Buchanan, daughter of the British Ambassador to St. Petersburg during the war, spoke of Litvinoff in the London Saturday Review in the following terms:

"The Jewish usurer, dealer in smuggled arms, Litvinoff, today is the most active member of the Third Communistic Internationale, a man whose hands are stained with the blood of the Czar and his family."

The man's career lends itself to treatment as a lurid stage melodrama, as the following well-documented pages will testify.

THE EDITOR.

By HANNS ANDERSEN, Copenhagen

Translated from "Das Volk", Militant Organ for National Culture and Politics

Published by

Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter

P. O. Box 24, Station K

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Price, 10c

LITVINOFF

TO-DAY it is an undisputed fact that the people of what was formerly Russia as well as Outer Mongolia and East Turkestan, which in the meantime have been conquered and sovietized, are being ruled and exploited by a comparatively small group, composed in the main of non-Russian elements that are preponderantly Jewish (1).

The Soviet Union does not represent a national State with a national army and foreign policy, but the dictatorship of an international clique which has established itself on one-sixth of the earth and over about seventy peoples. The sense of the State-like structure planned by Mordekhai (Karl Marx) and partly realized in 1917-18, lies in its serving as the basis for the expansion of this dictatorship's power over the whole world. The Soviet Union is anti-national, its army is imperialistic, and its policy, which is being carried out with the assistance of the Comintern, is world-revolutionary and anti-national.

A Dangerous Conspirator

Nothing illustrates these statements more graphically than life and character of the persons who appear as the supporters and beneficiaries of this system. One of their most exemplary representatives is **Litvinoff Wallach, to-day the People's Foreign Commissar of the Soviet Union and one of the most dangerous conspirators known in recent history.** Everything which, to-day as well as yesterday, makes up the real Bolshevism, is embodied in him: political and habitual criminality, avariciousness and thirst for power, brutal lawlessness and personal cowardice, absolute untruthfulness and a skilful ability to disguise himself, capacity for hate as well as for cool and mobile reckoning.

Under cover of the most varied names and masks, the Bolshevik worked with comrades of the same stamp towards their first goal, the revolutionizing of Russia. Thus the same Bolshevik is working today under pressure of high politics, under a false name, exactly as before—in the mask of the upright "bourgeois" and in the dress-coat of the diplomat, by order of the same comrades who now obtain their funds by bleeding a gigantic country instead of committing occasional bank robberies—to revolutionize France, Spain, China, Brazil, the entire world. Germany, world's bulwark against Bolshevism, is the first country which has to reckon with the increased reality of anti-national Bolshevik policy.

One can deduce the meaning and significance of the States created by the great statesmen from a study of their lives; in the same manner, the following is intended to give a picture of the personality of Litvinoff-Wallach as the Bolshevik type, in order to understand the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and the existence of a Bolshevik State as well as of the Communist International.

Like the majority of the Bolsheviks, Meier Wallach comes from an East-Jewish family. His parents presumably lived in the Ghetto of Bialystock. Five of this brothers and sisters became known, and all of them bear different surnames.

His oldest brother, Leo, has been living in San-Francisco since 1905, the year of the first revolution. There, at 628 Fourth Avenue, he follows the honorable trade of presser of gentlemen's clothes. He relates that "our real family name was Polianski, but my brother Mayim, who was regarded from his earliest

youth as a political personality, for this reason assumed the name of Meier Wallach on his own initiative. But when he fled to Germany, he suddenly became Gustav Graff while he still was called Litvinoff. As far as I know, at least, he never used the name Finkelstein." (2).

Litvinoff's Other Relatives

Nevertheless, his sister is called Esther Finkelstein. She is faring very badly since her landlord in Warsaw threw her out on the street a year ago because she could not pay one hundred marks in arrears. At that time she complained because her big brother would not help her in any way (3).

A second sister lived in England before the war. That was Rebecca. She always harbored Wallach when the ground became too hot for him in England. It is not known what she is doing today.

But a name of another brother appeared in all the newspapers. It is that of Savelij (Salomon), who also calls himself Litvinoff, for unknown reasons. He chose the traditional profession of his race and went into the banking business, went in it with a vengeance. The business of the Soviet commercial agency in Paris needed a skilful intermediary to make the memories of old, unpaid debts forgotten through new orders. And Savelij was skilful, so skilful that one fine day in 1931 the commercial agency was held under the unheard-of suspicion of having forged bills of exchange in the sum of several millions. Whether it had commissioned Savelij with this "business" or not, he had allowed himself to be caught, and that is a great sin. When he was sentenced, they dropped him, and Meier, the almighty brother, did not even prevent his deportation (4). Such a "high comrade" as Meier naturally runs no danger of being made responsible for the disgraceful deeds of his brother who let himself be caught, as is otherwise the rule in the Soviet Union.

The third brother answers to the name of Rabbi Jankel Wallach and lives in Byalystock, Lodz and Warsaw, as it may happen. But Brother Jankel, an older, a rabbi with ear curls, insists that he knows the true name of his brother. In reality the latter was named Meier Moises Wallach—Meier supposedly standing for "light". Jankel, to whom has fallen the sad earthly lot of caring for the spiritual welfare of his worldly brothers, one day ran to the railroad station in order to beg from his brother, Comrade People's Commissar, on the latter's passage through Jankel's city.

"Meier! Meier!" he called from behind barriers of the station, and indeed, he was allowed to walk along the platform for a few minutes with him. He had so much to say about the money which the mighty Meier Wallach was supposed to have that the latter finally gave him a cigar and then displayed a terrible hurry about his departure. Protected by a cohort of selected body guards, Meier traveled to Geneva as Litvinoff (5).

Leader of Russian Terrorists

There he was to speak about disarmament, about the Soviet "Definition of the Aggressor", while the Red Army of the World Revolution was growing and growing in the Soviet Union in preparation for assisting other countries at a favorable moment for a revolt. That of course would be no "war"; there would be no aggressor whom one could define; instead, the "army of peasants and laborers" would only undertake a military stroll. We shall speak about his

brother Meier's miserliness, since he turned to him for help when he was ill. After much waiting, he finally received an answer from Litvinoff's secretary to the effect that Comrade Minister Litvinoff was not in position to take money with him across the frontiers. Axriel Wallach, the son of Rabbi Jankel, who even went to Moscow personally, was also rejected in no uncertain terms by Tanja, Meier's daughter. The kindred feeling of Jewish families, which usually asserts itself, seemed to fail in Meier's case the moment his private purse was called into service.

Meier Wallach comes from this milieu. This was of great use to him, for just the most dangerous of Bolsheviki, Mensheviki and "Social" Revolutionaries come from the ghetto of the Lithuanian, Polish and South-Russian cities. A company of the same stripe organically as well, assembled in the secret conspiracy meetings, in which the most cowardly attempts at assassination were prepared; Wallach should be regarded as the prototype of this company as a whole. He throughout all of Europe with the money that had been collected by the poor was one of the most active conspirators. Even at that time he was traveling peasants of the Caucasus.

Karl Woltz, one of the detectives of the Ochraha, relates how he often stood before a small hotel in the Neustädtische Kirchstrasse in Berlin in 1902/03 to watch an "immensely rich Russian" by the name of Wallach both day and night. "Yes, Wallach, who later added the name Litvinoff, was at that time the ring-leader of the Russian terrorists who provided his people in Berlin with funds. It was not my duty to make as many arrests as possible, but rather to pursue the secret threads which led from one European capital to another in the Russian Nihilist organizations". (6).

In Jail and Out

Brother Jankel can relate how Wallach began to work in a twine and cord factory after completing his military service in a Caucasian regiment (which is now called Litvinoff Regiment). Even there he "pulled the ropes" of the revolt from one conspiratory headquarters to another, until he was finally arrested. During his two years in prison he made the acquaintance of two other Jews, Rosenfeld (Kameneff) and Radomyslskij (Sinovjeff), and became familiar with the ideas of Bolshevism. Escaping during a prison revolt, he traveled home under an assumed name, exactly as he travels today. Meier was pardoned in a general amnesty and then worked in a sugar factory belonging to the rich baron Ginsburg, who soon appointed his racial comrade manager with a salary of 20,000 marks. That was the end of Socialism even for Meier. But it was finally discovered that he was making sure of his retreat and was continuing to support his friends with money; so he went to prison a second time. Here he stayed for thirteen months, and then began his long trips to Germany, Switzerland, and Paris. In the last place he finally became a member of the conspiracy against the world with Bronstein (Trotzky) and Uljanoff (Lenin). Later Wallach Litvinoff was busy as the treasurer of the terrorist organization, and moved to England, where he resided for a long time (7).

After being arrested the second time, Wallach spent all his time in typical Bolshevik activities: the organization of the conspiracy, illegal sale and transporting of arms, preparations for attempts on life, for which he himself, however, had no courage. In her book, "The First Fighting Organization of the Bolsheviks" (8), S. M. Posner has collected many documents about the Bolshevik conspiracy. Litvinoff-Wallach himself describes his activity in this book, shedding

a characteristic light on his activity and proving at the same time that his present-day policy is only a continuation of the old policy with other means. He says:

"... In the summer of 1905, Burenin came to me in Riga and informed me that Gapon, together with the Social Revolutionaries, had loaded weapons on a steamer (John Grafton) in a Scotch port **without having bothered about their delivery.**"

In this connection Posner remarks that the following letter from "Felix (Litvinoff)", from Riga, contained in the correspondence of Lenin and Krupskaja with the revolutionary organisation in 1905, in the question of the delivery of arms (Archive of the Lenin Institute, letter No. 1691):

"26th, IX. Dear Friends, I am persecuted by thoughts regarding the delivery of arms. I could make the previous ways completely free for the arms, but where can one get any money? I am ready to sell my soul to the devil for the accursed metal... however, guns, especially collapsable Mauser guns, are necessary. We can obtain pyroxilin and explosives through our artillery soldiers. The mine company in the fortification is for us and is thirsting for battle..."

Litvinoff continues: "The Social Revolutionaries turned to the Central Committee of our party for aid, and now Burenin brought me the order from the C. C. to take the matter in hand."

Smuggler in Arms

"After studying the map of the Baltic, I decided in favor of the island Nargo, in the vicinity of Reval, with the avoidance of open ports. I immediately went to the island, walked around it, and determined the numerical strength of the frontier sentries on it as well as the conditions of the watch... We sent for a dependable group of students and workers from Petersburg and Reval, and immediately set to work... At night, armed with spades, we went to the shore, dug out a pit, covered it with brushwood and then with earth. All worked amicably... we did not have to work long. After a week the news reached us that the 'John Grafton' was wrecked on the Finnish Schärens."

A certain J. Luter, who contributed to the affair in Posner's book, has an interesting comment on the attitude taken by the German Marxists in the question of the smuggling of arms and the arrested comrades. "In August, 1906, when there was a certain failure in Hamburg, three men, with Sute at their head, were arrested... Since the bills of lading on which the arms were sent had not been intercepted, and the police only had papers regarding the purchase of weapons, the arrested comrades could be set free with the aid of Karl Liebknecht, and could be brought to Denmark" (9).

They were all under the same roof. But even the big fellows—for example, Uljanoff (Vladimir Iljich Lenin)—were directly involved. A footnote of the same book reads: "According to the memoirs of N. Burenin, the situation was as follows: When I. Krassin learned that the Social Revolutionaries proposed to the Bolsheviks to take over the delivery of the arms from the steamer 'John Grafton', and that Gapon, who was abroad at that time, played an important part in this affair, he sent N. Burenin to Vladimir Iljich in Geneva. After he had received his instructions from Vladimir Iljich, Burenin traveled to London, where he met Gapon."

It has also been shown that Litvinoff-Wallach worked together with the word—infamous Jewish conspirator, criminal and inciter, Asev. Posner established the fact that "the person acting on the Finnish side was Konni Zilliaukus

(Activist), and the persons on the Russian side were the Social Revolutionaries. Asev took a prominent part in this entire affair on the side of the Social Revolutionaries" (10). To this Konni Zilliaukus remarks (11): "Asev naturally took a part in all these consultations, being initiated not only into all details of the worked-out plans, but also into the duties of every single participant in them. The name Asev is typical of the conspirators, criminals, traitors, Jews and informers among whom would Wallach moved and acted. Men such as Asev and Zilliaukus invariably land in the penitentiary if their services to the police are not greater than for the revolution. But Litvinoff-Wallach today is being protected by diplomatic immunity as an official statesman. Then for what purpose were those dark movements of arms? This also is told in Posner's book. The general plan was the following: Arms and equipment were to be brought by a freighter to a point on a Finnish bay previously agreed upon; there the freight was to be transshipped to two other boats and sent to Petersburg. A total of twelve thousand men was to be armed. In order to divert the attention of the police, country-houses were to be set on fire, and castles of the Czar in the neighborhood of Petersburg were to be dynamited as a signal for the revolt. In this undertaking a total of 15,000 guns, 3,000 revolvers and several tons of dynamite were transported. After everything had failed, "Felix" (Litvinoff) wrote (12):

Poses as an Officer from Ecuador

"If we had the money (100,000 rubles) which the Finns and the Social Revolutionaries spent for their unlucky ship, we would make sure of our delivery of weapons... I traveled to a little island and arranged unloading points for at least a schooner, but the ship did not arrive there at the appointed time, and only appeared a month later somewhere in Finnish water. You naturally know about the end from the newspapers. The devil knows how that hurts."

In the afore-mentioned book, Litvinoff-Wallach recounts about another transport of weapons in 1906. It took place in the same way as the one just described. After the defeat of the first Bolshevik revolt in Moscow, Wallach lived on the passport of a certain Ludwig Wilhelmowitsch Nitz and edited the Bolshevik paper "Nowaja Shisnj". When the latter was surrendered, he fled abroad. Commissioned by the Central Committee, the Jew Krassin ("Nikitich") made him the proposition either to organize lectures for Maxim Gorky in the U. S. A. or else to take over the further development of the smuggling of arms for Trans-Caucasia.

It is characteristic that Wallach chose the latter. From Paris he attempted to buy some thousands of guns of the Mauser and Mannlicher types, some dozens of machine guns and short arms, as well as ammunition.

In the guise of an officer of the Republic of Ecuador, he got into touch with a Danish officer in Hamburg and bought machine guns. Here he was supported by B. S. Stomonjakoff, then studying at Liege, Camille Huysmanns, at that time the secretary of the Second International, De Bruker and Luter. The latter, who was then living in Germany under the assumed name of Eugen Pierre, reports about this purchase of weapons in another part of the same book. At that time Litvinoff requested him to obtain quarters for him, "Budu", "Kamo" and a "bald-headed Menschevist" in Berlin. Luter housed both of the latter in a lodging house on Elsässer Strasse, and the other in the hotel "Zum Roten Adler", on Friedrichstrasse. Then 500 Mauser pistols, 9 machine guns, 2,200 pounds of dynamite and three million rifle cartridges were purchased. Luter writes, word for word:

"It was in this purchase that Maxim Litvinoff took part as an officer of the Republic of Ecuador and as a member of the commission. As a keepsake he shot up his handkerchief with a machine gun. Did Maxim Maximovich save this keepsake?"

We assume that Litvinoff-Wallach bought himself a new handkerchief in the meantime in order to wipe the sweat from his brow, if one should mention his criminal career in Geneva or should publish pictures of him from the international rogues 'gallery'. This happened once when he delivered his great speech against the little State of Uruguay that had dared to draw the consequences from the revolutionary doings of the Soviet Ambassador Minkin in Montevideo, breaking off the diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. It is supposed to have agitated the old Bolshevik Wallach terribly at the time.

Fools the Geneva Conference

Litvinoff-Wallach reports further that he obtained the permission of the Bulgarian Government to send the arms to Armenia by way of Varna, supposedly for the support of the Armenians against the Turks, through the agency of the Macedonian revolutionaries and one of their leaders, Naum Tufektschieff. A well-known Berlin transportation office proved very useful in the transporting of the arms from Belgium and Germany via Austria-Hungary. Litvinoff traveled through almost all of the ports of Holland, Belgium, France, Italy and Austria-Hungary, and finally bought a yacht in Fiume for 30,000 francs. This craft was also wrecked, on the Roumanian coast, through an almost inexplicable "stroke of bad luck".

The Bolsheviks had more success in other undertakings. It is a known fact that Stalin himself directed and participated in an attack on a bank transport in Tiflis in July 1907, in which thirty-two persons were killed and 250,000 rubles taken as booty. Litvinoff-Wallach, who tended to avoid such dangerous ventures, was arrested with his companion, Fanny Yanpolska, on January 18th, 1908, at the North Station in Paris during his attempt to bring the stolen bank notes to safety and exchange them. At that time he called himself Wallack-Meer (13) "in French".

Readers will remember how Foreign Commissar Litvinoff took the floor before the committee of the League of Nations in December, 1934, speaking on the "fundamental arguments about terrorism". He "repudiated" this "political expedient" as "senseless and harmful", and as a member of the Soviet Government, he regarded it "with indignation and disgust. What a monstrosity that serious politicians in the world permit a man to tell them this, a man who not only practised terrorism in all its ramifications himself, but also represents a "state" which uses the political expedient of terrorism in all of the countries of the world today, and especially today, as part of its imperialistic doctrine of expansion.

Wallach remained in England during the war, and there married the very well-to-do Ivy Low. He was naturalized under the name of Litvinoff after having called himself Finkelstein during the preceding years. After the collapse of the empire of the Czars, he became the chief agent of the continuous and persistent efforts of the Soviets to enter into political relations and so to influence the governments that they would accept the revolutionary work of the Communists with as little resistance as possible. It appears necessary to point

out here that the Soviet potentates having "legal" power over a territory distantly recognized as a State, are today aiming at exactly the same goals as before, and are using the same means to this end. Not only are the headquarters for all Bolshevik machinations in the world centered in Moscow, the Comintern (Communist International) founded in 1919, not only do the guns and revolvers for revolts in France, Spain, Brazil or Chile come from Moscow or are bought and transported with Soviet money; not only has the Red Army conquered and bolshevized large parts of China, and completely controls Outer Mongolia, Litvinoff's official activity in the capitals of the world serves but one end: the inciting of nations against one another, the launching of senseless wars, out of whose chaos Bolshevism is to grow and new "Soviet republics" to arise as members of the World Soviet Union!

Harangues King Edward

At the beginning, the obstacles standing in the way of Litvinoff's entering high politics seemed insurmountable. When he finally could exchange his activity as a printer and a commercial traveler in London for that of a Soviet diplomat, Litvinoff went to Denmark. However, the little State then refused hotel lodgings to the Soviet ambassador. Neither did England acknowledge his appointment as ambassador in 1918. At that time Litvinoff spoke more openly. In a letter of recommendation to Trotsky for the well-known English agent, Lockhart, he wrote among other things: (14)

"It is possible for me to make acquaintances with representatives of the labor movement. I published an appeal to the English Worker in all Socialist newspapers."

It is also significant that Lockhart turned to Rotstein by way of Rex Leeper (both Jews), in order to meet Litvinoff. Rotstein was at that time an interpreter in the English War Ministry and later the Soviet ambassador in Teheran. Here again the lines of espionage and of Bolshevik agency touch, and without diplomatic qualities. A little scene which took place at that time in Wembley between the present King Edward VIII and Litvinoff shows what Wallach's "acquaintance" with English workers looked like. After the Prince of Wales had attended a football match, a delegation of former front-soldiers forced their way through the crowd to him, led by a man who had an un-English appearance. The latter immediately began a typically inciting harangue against the capitalists. The Prince of Wales finally was interested in finding out in what regiment he had served. Without replying, Litvinoff continued his speech. Once more the Prince asked his question and the front-soldiers themselves finally took part and forced Litvinoff, for it was he, to give an answer. The latter consisted of the naturalized East-Jew's disappearance with the utmost speed. (15)

Yet Litvinoff unflinchingly continued his propaganda. Thus for example, he published a pamphlet in the publishing house of the British Socialist Party, in 1919: "The Bolshevik Revolution, its Development and Importance", in which he reduced the hundred thousand murdered victims in the Soviet Union to a total of five hundred, and at the same time gave such a detailed description of the revolution that every English worker could use it as a guide for treason to his country.

In 1919 Litvinoff-Wallach was arrested. After he was released he went to Esthonia as a Soviet ambassador, and thereupon became Deputy Foreign Commissar of the Soviet Union under Chicherin. He wished several times to return to England, but did not receive permission to enter the country. Even when he was to be officially appointed as ambassador in London in 1924, he was again rejected. It was not until 1930 that the English Government changed its attitude, when Wallach became the Foreign Commissar.

The same Litvinoff who was to have been arrested was then permitted to receive Eden in Moscow, as is well-known, and to cheer the English King. The same Bolsheviks who had murdered the King's cousin, the Russian Czar and his family in a bestial manner, and who simultaneously are exerting every effort to revolutionize the British colonial empire and to separate it from its mother country, intoned "God Save the King". Nor did it apparently seem a violation of good taste to have Wallach march behind the bier of King George, while his comrade from the "Humanité" published a foul reflection on the ceremonies.

The English authoress, Karmell, gives an account of her visit to His Excellency Litvinoff in his splendid villa near Moscow. She met him there as he was playing cards with his children, Misha and Tanja. The game consisted in cheating as much as possible without being caught. Daddy always was the winner, and at the end of every game, the children shouted enthusiastically: "Daddy's the cheater! Daddy's the cheater!" This little "psychological study" may have furnished food for thought for many an Englishman who read about it.

This shrewd card player had the main say in 1927 during the disarmament negotiations in Geneva. It was there that he spoke about the definition of an aggressor, and was so incautious as to use the following words:

" . . . We never believed, nor did we have any cause to believe, that the avoidance of civil wars and class wars was included in the meaning which the League of Nations ascribed to the questions of disarmament and guarantees of safety. I can unhesitatingly assert that the Soviet Government would never have given its consent to a joint solving of problems which touch on class warfare or war against the revolution with the British Government or with other governments represented here." (16)

These words will always be indicative of the world-revolutionary aims and the double-dealing of official Soviet diplomacy. Even at that time people were willing to listen to everything that Litvinoff said, if only to sustain the life of the League of Nations. At the same session, even when Litvinoff stated that:

In Public for Peace, in Private for War

"During the ten years of its existence, the Soviet Government has attacked none of its neighbors, has declared war on nobody, and has also not taken part in the wars of third states,"

no protest was raised, although the facts in the Caucasus, in China and in Outer Mongolia spoke for themselves, and the Soviet Union has been waging open imperialistic wars up to the present day.

In the introduction to the Russian edition of this speech of Litvinoff, (17), there is a bald comment that it was a case of a propaganda speech addressed "to the World Proletariat". In this introduction E. Gnedin says:

"His speech was of exceptional interest, not only for the politicians and the journalists, but for the broadest masses of the working population of all countries in the world . . ."

And: "Comrade Litvinoff has an opportunity not only of substantiating the Soviet project . . . but also, to represent the attitude of the working classes of humanity as a whole to the representatives of the bourgeois governments."

And in his speech at the fourth session of the Central Executive Committee, on December 29th, 1933, Litvinoff said verbatim:

"One can speak publicly about peace and disarmament; but it is more convenient to speak about war and about armament in a *tete a tete* in threes or fours".

In other words, one can deliver propaganda speeches for the "World Proletariat" in Geneva, but engage in direct military talks behind the scenes. This is not surprising for a man who sits in the Communist Central Committee in Moscow with Stalin Manuïlski and Luis Carlos Prestes, the ringleader of the Communist revolt in Brazil.

Wallach-Finkelstein-Litvinoff is and remains the typical representative of an anti-national policy of confusion and menace to peace. He is of a feather with his colleagues and accomplices, Radek-Sobelsohn and Bela Kun-Kohn. Sobelsohn, Wallach and Kohn—what an illustrious constellation in the firmament of modern world politics!

NOTES: 1. Fehst: "Bolshevism and Judaism". Nibelungen Publishing House, Berlin 1935. 2. "Chronicle", San Francisco. 3. "Daily Express". 4. "Wosroshdenje". No. 1693; "Poslednja Nowosti" No. 3223-3234. 5. "Daily Express". 6. "Wosroshdenje". 7. "Daily Express". 8. "The First Fighting Organization of the Bolsheviks, 1905-1907. Articles, memoirs and documents." Arranged by S. M. Posner, with a preface by Maxim Gorky, Moscow, 1934. 9. loc. cit. p. 113. 10. loc. cit. p. 261. 11. loc. cit. after "Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Russia and Finland", translated by Karl Marburger (Jew) Munich, 1912, George Müller. 12. From the correspondence between Lenin and Nadeshda Konstantinovna from September 7th to 20th, loc. cit. 13. "Le Matin", January 1908. 14. Lockhart: "Storm over Russia". Riga, 1933. 15. "Matin", Paris, January 28, 1936. 16. "Speeches of M. M. Litvinoff and Soviet Proposals for full and partial disarmament: For a general disarmament". (Moscow Worker, Moscow-Leningrad, 1928). 17. Ibid. Preface by E. Gnedin. Other Newspaper sources: "Angriff", "Nationalzeitung", "De Stormloop", Antwerp, "Heilbronner Tageblatt", "NS Kurier", "Lahnzeitung", "Das Schwarze Korps".

In order to get a
*true picture of conditions in Germany
and elsewhere*

read the papers of the

German American Bund

Deutscher Weckruf u. Beobachter New York

Central Organ of the Movement

P. O. Box 24, Station K NEW YORK, N. Y.

Deutscher Weckruf, Chicago

Our Weekly in the Middlewest

3243 N. Western Avenue CHICAGO, Ill.

Philadelphia

Deutscher Weckruf u. Beobachter

3718 N. Fifth Street PHILADELPHIA, PA.

California Weckruf

DEUTSCHES HAUS

634 West 15th, Street LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The first three papers appear weekly. Subscription Rates \$3 per year.
Single Copies 5c. Ask for sample copies.